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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871. NO. 295.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

FIERCE RIOT IN DUBLIN.

Constables Injured and House Demolished.

Relations Between England and America.

Marine Disasters on the English Coast.

AN ENTIRE CREW PERISH.

Y. M. C. A. International Conference.

Affairs in the Conquered Provinces.

Terrible Railway Accident in France.

Disastrous Typhoon at Hong Kong.

Riot in Dublin—Mr. Gladstone Joyful Over the Relations of England and America—The Cholera—Marine Disasters—Queen Victoria Still Indisposed.

LONDON, September 4.—A riot in Dublin was begun by a mob of returning participants at a meeting, who attacked the police patrol. The fight was very fierce. Fifty constables were injured. The house at the corner of Queen street was demolished. The police were reinforced during the melee by a large body of their comrades, who had been kept out of sight during the meeting. Many of the rioters were taken prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Saturday, expressed his joy that English men can now look upon Americans as friends, and said that we may indulge a hope that all controversies between the two people are settled.

At a mass meeting of engineers at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, eight thousand persons were present. A resolution to insist upon nine hours for a day's labor.

The *Times'* dispatch from Versailles says there will be no vacations of the Assembly until after the evacuation of Paris by the Germans.

Fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Dantzig, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, Leipsig and Vienna.

An English student fell a victim to an attempt to climb the Alps without guides a few days ago.

The bark Ermandine capsized in a gale near the English coast, and all on board were lost.

The big Peacock was capsized off Shields, and the entire crew perished.

Queen Victoria is still confined to the house.

Monster Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, September 4.—A monster demonstration was held to-night, with a vast procession. One hundred thousand people were present at the meeting at Phœnix Park, Messrs. Smyth, Butt and Nolan spoke, and resolutions demanding the release of the Fenians were adopted. At the close of the meeting, a collisions took place with the police. The officers drew their staves and the people used the sticks and stones. The latter gradually dispersed. Many arrests were made.

King Amadeus Well Received by His People.

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A SET BACK FOR DIVORCES.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4.—A. D. Perkins, Edward Livingston and H. A. V. Post, comprising the firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, of New York city, and creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway to some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, last evening, by Mathews & Hedges, who are already acting in the pending proceedings, filed their petition to have the railroad corporation adjudged a bankrupt. We understand a number of other creditors of equally high commercial standing will follow.

THE EVANS FRAUD.

REQUISITION ON GOV. HOFFMAN.

Evans Refuses to Accompany a Pennsylvania Officer.

He Charges Conspiracy on Parties in Harrisburg.

NEW YORK, September 4—Evans, the Pennsylvania State Agent, for whose person a requisition has been made by Gov. Geary upon Gov. Hoffman, charges of embezzlement having been made against him, has taken counsel, and will contest the right of any Pennsylvania officer to remove him from this State without a legal examination here. He charges that a certain political ring in Harrisburg has conspired against him because he would not yield to their demands for a certain share of the money which he received for his services in procuring the payment of the State war debt. Gov. Hoffman will be called upon to decide the case to-day or to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1871, 7.30, P. M.

No material change is reported from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer has fallen very generally during the day east of the Rocky Mountains, especially on the gulf and over the lakes, but the highest pressure remains in central Delaware. The temperature has risen decidedly from Missouri to New York and northward. Fresh southerly winds have prevailed at most stations in this region, with northeasterly on the gulf coast. Smoky and hazy weather has continued from Minnesota to Kansas in the middle Atlantic; clouds and light rain on the Atlantic coast from Louisiana to Florida, and local rains have fallen in Wisconsin, but elsewhere clear weather is reported.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and hazy weather will probably continue from New England to South Carolina, with southerly winds; a falling barometer with southwesterly winds and increased cloudiness from the lakes southwestward to the Ohio and Missouri rivers; continued cloudiness and local rains on the gulf coast.

NEW YORK.

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AN EPISCOPAL NEW DEPARTURE.

Rev. George E. Thrall, rector of Emanuel church Fifty-seventh street, has, at the request of his congregation, adopted the Liturgy of the Union Prayer Book, which differs from that in use in the diocese of New York. Mr. Thrall states that this ritual is the work of a number of bishops, both of this country and England, and was framed from the usages of both that church and the Episcopal church. It is thought, may prove the beginning of a serious schism.

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FIRES.

Burrellville, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 4.—James Lozz & Co.'s woollen mill in the village of Mapleville, town of Burrellville, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss over $100,000; insured for $91,000. It is feared that the watchman, who went into the building with a fire extinguisher, perished, as he has not been found.

VERY extensive deposits of sulphur have recently been discovered in California. An inexhaustible sulphur bed ought to be a very desirable property. According to ex-Commissioner Wells, of the Revenue, goods to the value of $60,000 annually imported into the United States. The duty on crude sulphur is six dollars a ton, and on refined ten dollars. The bulk of the sulphur used in the United States is brought from the coast of Sicily, where it is obtained for a little advance on the cost of collecting. But to this must be added the duties and freight money. It has been stated that the annual consumption of sulphur in California is six hundred tons, which equals one-fortieth of the amount imported into the United States. The production of refined sulphur in that State ought to be a profitable business.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

Another Reduction of Freights by Rail Westward from New York.

Another reduction of freights from New York has been made to the rates to the principal points west by way of the Erie, New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Railroads, as follows:

	Erie		N. Y. Cent.		P. R.R.	
	1st 2d 3d and 4th class.	Special.	1st 2d 3d and 4th class.	Special.	1st 2d 3d and 4th class.	Special.
Chicago	30	24	30	24	30	24
Cincinnati	28	23	28	22	28	22
Cairo			40	32	40	34
Columbus	23	20			23	20
Dayton	26	20	26	21	26	20
Evansville	35	29			35	29
Ft. Wayne	28	23	28	22	28	23
Indianapolis	29	24	29	24	29	24
Keokuk			45	37	45	37
Louisville			36	27	38	
Milwaukee	30	24	30	24	30	24
Memphis					$1 00	
Nashville					85	
Pittsburgh					23	20
Peoria	35	27				
Quincy	40	32	40	32	40	32
St. Louis	40	32	40	32	40	32
Cleveland			20	16		
Sandusky			25	21		
Toledo			23	18		
Detroit			21	17		
Steam round Lakes by N. Y. Cent. to Chicago, Green Bay, Milwaukee						
Racine		24	18			

This reduction was certainly unexpected, and the new tariffs were adopted without consultation, it having been found that the agents were shading the old tariff based on 35 cents to Chicago. The present rates are the lowest at which freights have been carried for several years, and shippers should do well to take advantage of the opportunities now offered to forward goods to the West. The present low rates, the results of ruinous competition, cannot long prevail, and although it is impossible to say definitely what "bottom figures" have been reached or not, it is probable that the next change will be the restoration of the regular summer tariff adopted by the roads last June.

California Election To-Day.

The California election takes place to-day, the officers to be chosen being the Governor, State officers, Legislature and three representatives to Congress. The canvass has been conducted with unusual energy by both parties, and it is probable that a very heavy vote will be polled, since the result of the present election will largely determine the political complexion of the State for several years to come. The Governor's term of office is four years, and the Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Cole, whose period of office expires in 1873. A vote is also to be had on the proposition to refund the State debt, and on an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from making appropriations of money for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years. The Funding Act proposes to fund the entire State debt, amounting to $2,100,000, at seven per cent. per annum. On local issues the platforms adopted by the two political conventions were very much alike, both of them opposing the monopoly features of the Union Pacific. Democratic nominee for Governor is the present incumbent, being elected four years ago by about eight thousand majority. In 1869 two Democrats were elected Justices of the Supreme Court by about the same majority. The present Democratic State Legislature is ninety-six Democrats to twenty-four Republicans, the former having sixteen majority in the Senate and fifty-six in the House. Eighteen members of the present Legislature have compliments over. The Presidential vote of 1868 gave Grant a majority of 514. The vote for Congressmen in the same year resulted in the choice of one Republican and two Democrats. The following are the tickets put in nomination:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor.....Newton Booth	.....Henry H. Haight.
Lieutenant Governor.....A. P. Pachecho	.....Gen. Sanford.
Sup. Judges.....A. J. Niles	.....Seldon S. Wright.
	.....Jackson Temple.
Sec. of State.....Drury Malone	.....W. H. C. Brown.
Comptroller.....John Bidwell	.....Wm. Ayers.
Treasurer.....Fred. Bacher	.....A. P. Coronel.
Attorney General.....Geo. Hatch	.....Wm. Hoffman.
Supt. Pub. Ins.....J. H. Rolander	.....O. P. Fitzgerald.
Surveyor General.....Wm. Hoffacker	.....Chas. Lux.
Clerk Sup. Court.....Grant L. Taggart	.....Thomas Lagayva.
State Printer.....Frank Eastman	.....Jno. O'Meara.
Harbor Com.....J. A. McGlynn	.....John Rosenfeld.
	.....Drummond Wells.
First District.....S. O. Houghton	.....Lawrence Archer.
Second District.....Thos. Shannon	.....Thos. Scollard.
Third District.....John M. Coghlan	.....Georges Pierce.

Notwithstanding the odds against them the Republicans appear to be confident of success. Mr. Booth said to be held in high esteem, while Governor Haight has lost a good deal of his former popularity. We hope to receive a good account from our friends in the Golden State.

POLITICAL TEMPERANCE.

The Character of the Movement in Pennsylvania.

To the Editors of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Having read the selections from sixteen papers, published in the *State Journal*, of August 26th, condemning the policy in regard to the temperance ticket of Messrs. Wall & Weand, and the character of this movement is not understood. Without intending it, some of you are doing a great wrong to the main body of temperance men. You speak of it as a party for which the temperance cause is responsible, and as if it had some official character. It is only a movement by a very few dissatisfied men who have separated themselves from the main body, and the leaders in their address of August 26, "formed a party, adopted a platform, and nominated candidates."

This movement had its origin with the present editor of the official organ of the Good Templars, he was joined by a few men of like character, all of having made them believe that the cause had been "sold out" by the President of the May Convention, and thus they made him believe that there was a call for the August meeting. On the 26th of June, the State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, and the leaders of this August movement accepted positions in that committee, and met with it July 11. Having accepted this position under the direction of the May Convention, the August Convention should have been abandoned, as the reasons assigned for it no longer existed. But these men met, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, placed in nomination a State ticket, and by ratifying their action, have become as active as individuals, without any official authority. Now they claim official character, and say they "have formed a party."

From these facts it will be seen that action is nothing less than rebellion against the authority of the May convention, of which these gentlemen still claim to be a part. Temperance men, as a body, therefore have no responsibility for this ticket. Already several District Conventions in various parts of the State have repudiated the action, the State Central Committee are getting letters to this and other organizations will follow. Let this fact be fixed in the temperance mind not to involve any man who is true to his principles and faithful to his pledge. P. COOMBE.

LANCASTER, PA., August 30th, 1871.

A GRAND HUNTING PARK.

A Sporting Scheme in Pennsylvania by New Yorkers.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania: I conclude my letter with a brief account of the enterprise in which two companies are to be engaged in this spring and summer. I refer to the Blooming Grove Park. This is an association organized in New York called the "Blooming Grove Park Association," its objects being the promotion of turf, field and aquatic sports. These grounds are situated in Pike county, Pa., and are only the nearest accessible point by rail to the grounds. The company have already purchased 12,000 acres of land, and have a large force at work on the same, and it is supposed he was murdered by one or more of them. will be ready for occupation on or before the first of July next. The tract is well supplied with lakes, which differs from that in use in the diocese of New York. Mr. Thrall states that this ritual is the work of a number of divines, both of this country and England, and was framed from the usages of both that church and the Episcopal church. It is thought, may prove the beginning of a serious schism.

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Anniversary of the Republic—Disarmament of National Guard—Proceedings in the Assembly.

PARIS, September 4.—To-day being the first anniversary of the downfall of the Empire and proclamation of the Republic, unusual precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations, but the day passed quietly. No disturbances are apprehended anywhere.

The disarmament of the National Guards in the cities of Southern France will begin on the 15th instant. Troops have been concentrated at Grenoble, but the measure is such a manner as to insure prompt obedience to law. As soon as the disarmament is completed the state of siege will be raised.

In the Assembly to-day the Minister of War informed Number Duval that the Commission appointed to investigate the capitulations during the late war would meet on the 15th inst. It would investigate the circumstances attending the shameful step that surrender of Sedan first.

A bill providing for a TAX on newspapers was introduced.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamship Bristol, from New York, touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The Albemania touched Plymouth and proceeded to Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN, September 4.—The steamer Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamer Koln, from New York for Bremen, has arrived ont.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 4.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds-5-20s of '62, 93½; do '65, 93½; do '67, 92½; 10-40s, 90¾.

ANTWERP, September 4.—Petroleum 50 francs.

FRANKFORT, September 4.—5-20s of '62, 98.

PARIS, September 4.—Rentes 57 francs 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅝@9⅝.

Affairs in the Conquered Provinces.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing from Nancy, under date of August 16, says that the results of the late war have produced most disastrous consequences upon the French residents in the frontier counties. The Germans are trying to make things look bright, but do not succeed. They get up pleasant concerts, but the natives do not attend them. Three-fourths of the women of all classes dress in black. Nearly half of the population feel the loss of friends. Commerce is ruined, and the people are emigrated, and in other half is preparing to do likewise. Every other private house is empty or for sale. German shopkeepers are rapidly replacing the natives of the soil, though there is a general belief among Frenchmen that Metz will yet be restored to France. The inhabitants of Metz feel convinced that no power in the world will ever wrest Alsace from France. Not one member of the Emperor of Fatherland to yield it up by peaceable means.

German Manufactures Not Admitted Free by France.

Berlin August 17, states that negotiations for the evacuation of France by the Germans were complicated by the question of admitting German manufactures to France free of duty after September 1, at which date it was agreed the arrangement for passing such goods duty free should cease. The French were offered the speedy withdrawal of the troops if this privilege to the Germans was continued, but they are now in a condition to demand the evacuation as a right under the treaty of Frankfort.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Results of an Attempt to Exterminate Bed-Bugs in Shamburg—A Woman Burned to Death—Two men Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., September 4, 1871.

About eight A. M., while two men were saturating the ceiling of a house in "Red Hot," with benzine, to kill bed-bugs, in the attic, the vapor ignited from the gas igniting with the fire in the stove, burning the two men some, and one woman, Mrs. Schneider, to death, she failing to make her escape. The building was entirely consumed.

POLITICAL.

Hawley's Opinion of Butler.

HARTFORD, September 4.—A circular letter is published by Gen. Hawley in reply to Gen. Butler's Springfield speech. The latter declares the reconstruction as one of the most dangerous demagogue this country has ever seen since Aaron Burr, and that he may make a good deal of trouble. But then he will be himself in the minority. In fact, the whole Bonaparte and Rochefort succeeded, but he is a monarchy in New England.

The Minorities in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—The official vote of the late election was counted at Frankfort to-day, and all the State officers commissioned. A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Assistant Secretary of State W. T. Samuels, gives the official majorities for governor: Governor, P. H. Leslie, 36,976; Lieutenant Governor, J. G. Carlisle, 29,627; Attorney General, John Rodman, 29,809; Auditor, H. C. Perkins, 30,156; Treasurer, J. A. Talbott, 29,833; Register, J. A. Grant, 29,794; Superintendent of Public Instruction, B. A. M. Henderson, 41,276. No official returns were received from Wolf county, where Leslie had 180 majority.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4.—A. D. Perkins, Edward Livingston and H. A. V. Post, comprising the firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, of New York city, and creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway to some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, last evening, by Mathews & Hedges, who are already acting in the pending proceedings, filed their petition to have the railroad corporation adjudged a bankrupt. We understand a number of other creditors of equally high commercial standing will follow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Important Opinions from the Attorney General.

Bigamy Bowen Looming Up Again.

Warning to Squatters on Indian Lands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1871.

Another Warning to Squatters.

The Land Department here having been informed that settlers were making improvements upon and cultivating lands in the Mille Lac Indian Reservation in Minnesota, Commissioner Drumgoud has sent a letter to the Register and Recorder at the Taylor's Falls Mission, in that State, directing the latter that these lands are still the property of the Indians, and are not open for either disposal to or settlement by emigrants, and that all entries which have been made therein are illegal, and will not be recognized by the Land Department.

Indianapolis Postmastership.

Col. W. R. Halloway, brother-in-law of Senator Morton, is strongly urged for Postmaster at Indianapolis.

New National Bank.

The Rush county, Indiana, National Bank has been authorized to commence business on a capital of $100,000.

Bowen's Chances

For the gubernatorial nomination in South Carolina are now very bright. Recent advices from that State show that the Democrats are being brought over to his support, and that white Republicans generally are advocating bringing him out.

Important Opinions.

Attorney General Akerman, is expected to submit to important opinions at the Cabinet meeting, to be held the latter part of the present week. One concerns the question recently submitted by the Civil Service Commission and another as to the powers of the President to declare martial law under the Ku-Klux bill.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

THE NEW LOAN.

It is not yet known what course the Secretary proposes to pursue in relation to the three hundred million of five per cents which remain of the new loan under the funding bill, but the impression prevails in financial circles that no more new bonds will be offered for a month to come, and that when Boutwell decides to place more of the new loan on the market, he will offer all those classes of bonds two companies as to the rates of freight and passage is very probable; but we hazard nothing in saying that no "consolidation" has taken place, and that no advance in freights and passage will follow equalizing the charges by land and sea.

THE Nebraska State Immigration Agent for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, reports that there will be an emigration from those countries to Nebraska of over ten thousand this year, and that many will bring wealth with them, and will add materially in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Letters are also being received from colonial organizations in Alsace, announcing a coming immigration.

ERIE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Meeting of Conference in Meadville—Large Attendance—Abridging the Term of the Episcopal Office—Meeting of Lay Delegates—Entertainment of Visitors.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., September 2, 1871.

The Erie annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session in this place since Monday, the 30th of August.

It is one of the largest Conferences in that church, having a territory extending into and taking part of the three States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and a ministerial membership of over two hundred and sixty. Bishop Simpson presides. The Bishop, though still in feeble health, is looking much better, and with care, and not too much work, bids fair now to regain his wonted health. The roll was responded to on the first day by one hundred and forty-seven members. One preacher, Rev. S. S. Stuntz, had died during the year. W. F. Day, G. W. Chesbro, J. K. Lyon, and R. F. Keeler, were elected Secretaries. The first session was occupied with the examination of the effective elders of the several districts, and a resolution was passed requesting Rev. Cyrus Prindle, D. D., who had reached his fiftieth year in the ministry, to preach a semi-centennial sermon on Thursday evening. At night H. H. Moore preached what, from the excellence and longitude of the sermon, might be appropriately termed the "everlasting Gospel." Thursday forenoon was occupied with the examination of character, and the Bishop addressed the class of the second year in his usually affectionate and forcible manner. The following resolutions, samples of indefiniteness, were passed with but little discussion:

Resolved, And, That as a Conference we are in favor of the "Itinerant General Superintendency," as constituted by the founders of the M. E. Church, and this far maintained in its progressive history, believing, as we do, that such Superintendency has contributed largely,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN,

It is said that among the Southern Democratic politicians who have done their watering at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, this year, General HANCOCK is the favorite for President. It is a noticeable fact that little headway has been made by HOFFMAN, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, or any of the recognized candidates, except HANCOCK. Pennsylvania will be for him, and his backers are getting quite elated over the prospect of his nomination.

A leading religious journal asks, What is the greatest evil of the day? In one light we should unhesitatingly answer the desire for office to make more money than the law allows. If there is an evil greater than this, let some one name it. The man who takes office with no thought of more than the salary, is so rare as to be a curiosity; and it usually is the case that about the first thing that happens is that he is put out on the first opportunity, as a black sheep.

The organ seems likely to have a busy time before it in clearing up its own record; so busy that it seems doubtful whether its decks will be sufficiently cleared in time for the October fight. The EVANS affair is not among the least of its troubles, and it is now trying to explain that when it said "the supposed defalcation of EVANS is no defalcation at all," it was with *reservation* that it was still open to *conviction* on further *light*, which meant, we suppose, that EVANS must not feel so *sure* as to become indifferent to its good will.

Well, a week or two afterward—EVANS—taking the hint no doubt, furnishes the New York letter along of course, with the necessary *auxiliary* arguments, which the letter—not the auxiliaries—the organ forthwith publishes at full length, with a grand flourish of trumpets, and a "there now, didn't we tell you that the whole thing was a *mare's nest*, and EVANS the most injured of patriots?" We replied to this, and the organ is dumb as the oracle of the heathens until about two or three days afterwards, it discovers itself, in some supernatural way, that EVANS *is a thief*, and thereupon turns in and joins lustily in the hue and cry. But what had it really learned in the meanwhile? Nothing, absolutely nothing—unless it has been tampering with the *spirits*, and has had something *rapped* out, that the puble wots not of.

Indications of a more healthful monetary condition are beginning to develop themselves, the opening of the fall season having already caused an augmented demand, which will naturally increase as the season becomes more active. The redemption of a hundred millions of five-twenties, of which Mr. BOUTWELL last week gave notice, will set free a considerable amount of capital which, till it gradually invests itself in other securities, will be in the loan market competing for employment on call, thus furnishing one of the most important conditions of monetary ease. Aside from which, so large is the monetary supply from home and foreign sources, that although a considerable portion of it has been invested in railroad bonds and other securities, there is still a heavy surplus left over. There does not, therefore, appear to be any good ground to doubt the stability and easy working of the money market for several months to come. The most sanguine hopes are also entertained that the magnitude of the fall business will far exceed that of any previous season. The general prosperity and progress which our people are now enjoying is evidently greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth.

The chief organ of the new departure Democracy continues to inveigh against ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS for persistently refusing to puff the stupid farce of Masks and Faces, now being played to thin and unappreciative audiences under the management of that journal. Upon the principle that one good turn deserves another it thinks that its own firm advocacy of the cause which Mr. STEPHENS formerly espoused, merits his support at this juncture, and because he steadily declines to praise so execrable a piece of botchwork it complains that he is no true critic—is not a "safe and discreet politician;" in proof of which it cites the famous "corner stone" speech which secured his triumphant and unanimous election to the second office in the Confederacy. This speech, moans the *World*, was the most egregious political blunder ever perpetrated by a man of talent, and more than any other reason operated as a fatal bar to any European recognition of the "new nation." By his maladroit advocacy, that journal complains, he inflicted irreparable injury on the cause which found in itself a more apt and dexterous supporter, and hence the Southern people ought to not listen to his teachings now. According to that organ of Democratic opinion the capacity to be a hypocrite is the first and most indispensable qualification of a statesman, and it points with evident pride to its successes in that line as proof of the soundness and solidity of its own judgment. It has no word of dispute with Mr. STEPHENS as to the cause they both mean to serve; but it complains that with his hand at the helm, just now, the ship will inevitably be wrecked, and therefore begs him to yield the tiller ropes into other hands for a while. Wait until we get into smooth water, cries the *World*, and then you may do exactly as you please. The people must be hoodwinked before they can be brought to trust us. SAMPSON must have his locks shorn before we can put out his eyes. We shall never get into the fold, it remonstrates, while we maintain the manner of the wolf. No change of nature is required, but only of appearance. It is not courage that is needed, but soft-footed cunning. And so it passionately prays that he will hold himself in leash, and seem, like itself, to be the thing he is not. And meanwhile the defenders of the citadel are thoroughly cognizant of the situation, and under no circumstances to be entrapped.

A correspondent of the Vienna *New Free Press* has given an interesting account of the recent meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Feeling the importance of the subject, and well knowing the curiosity with which plebeian minds would pry into its details, the writer condescends to the utmost particularity of description. The stillness that reigned in the railway station at Wels, the persons assembled there to witness the meeting, their garments, the imposing deliberation with which the train conveying majesty came up to the station—these and some other items of valuable information find due mention. At length—

"out of the carriage stepped the Austrian Colonel, William of Hohenzollern, now Emperor of Germany, to whom the Prussian Colonel, Francis Joseph of Austria, extended his hand. Emperor William did not take the hand. With both arms he embraced the Emperor Francis Joseph, kissed him on the right and kissed him on the left cheek, held him for a couple of seconds thus embraced, then seized both hands of the Austrian Emperor, shook them, then looked at him in silence for a whole second, and embraced him once more, holding him embraced for almost a minute. Finally they released their hold. Not a word was spoken. Neither of the Emperors seemed to find one under the storm of conflicting thoughts and emotions."

No customs are more purely arbitrary than the forms observed in different countries by friends, when they meet. Of course, we mean arbitrary within certain limits, for, no doubt, such forms are always grounded in reason and propriety. On the continent of Europe, we believe, at any rate in Germany, it is universally customary for intimate friends to salute each other by kissing, and though, as appears from the Memoirs of PEPYS, the same usage formerly prevailed in England, the continental practice is apt to seem ridiculous to Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic. The late Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER was sometimes heard to tell a comical story, illustrative of the fact. Professor HAHN, of Halle, so celebrated for his Greek Testament, accompanied to the Post House Professor EDWARD ROBINSON, of the "Biblical Researches," and Professor BLANC, who were just leaving Germany for America. Prof. B. was of a very affectonate disposition and relished the German custom greatly, while ROBINSON, cold and phlegmatic disliked it, and so while Professor HAHN and Professor B. were engaged in taking leave of each other in prolonged embracings and osculations, ROBINSON quietly slipped away and took refuge on the top of the diligence. In that position hand-shaking was all the ceremony possible. In fact much may be said in favor of the custom, and as for the ridicule sometimes expended upon it, the most appropriate comment is contained in the words of Mr. PEPYS, "Laws! to see the absurd nature of Englishmen" (and Americans,) "that cannot forbear laughing and jeering at everything that looks strange."

LET US MAKE SURE.

But five weeks remain before the State election. Every hour of this interval should be industriously employed. Let it be seen to that local clubs and local committees are at once established in every township as well as every county of the State. Take care of the remote districts. Stir up the people of the rural neighborhoods. The only possible danger of defeat lies in lukewarmness. It is a misapprehension to suppose that no national issues enter into the present canvass. It is not a mere question of who shall be Auditor and Surveyor General; it is also a question of whether the loyal and patriotic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposes to lend its countenance to the vast iniquities of Tammany, committed by men who shape the action of the Democratic party throughout the country—whether it proposes to indorse the bloody excesses of the Ku-Klux gangs of the South, perpetrated by members of the Democratic organization, and against which no orator or organ in good standing in the party has dared to lift a finger or breathe a syllable by way of earnest and hearty reprobation—it is a question of whether the good old State of Pennsylvania, distinguished throughout all its history for straightforward rectitude of principle and practice, proposes to sanction the subtle fraud known as the new departure, by which the Democratic party, beaten and baffled in its previous direct efforts to undo the results achieved by the war, hopes to consummate its crime against liberty and humanity, and remit those around whom the nation has thrown its plighted faith, to the tender mercies of the zealots of the rebellion and of the principles for which it stood. It is a question of the same old foe under a new face; and we ask the Republican voters of Pennsylvania to consider whether—if the dream of Southern mastery is still cherished so confidently under a Republican administration, there is any likelihood that a Democratic administration would be able to keep its promises with respect to the Amendments? If the secession element of the South still dares show its teeth defiantly to those whose power and purpose it has been taught by experience to respect, what would be its probable attitude toward the party which hitherto has always made servile haste to do its slightest bidding? If the project of demanding three thousand millions of dollars as compensation for slaves is beginning to be mooted even now, what guarantee is there that a Tammany administration at Washington would wholly resist the demand? Forewarned is forearmed. The subordinates of HALL and TWEED in the North, and of TOOMBS and DAVIS in the South, seek to control the destinies of the nation, and they have the effrontery to ask the people of Pennsylvania to assist them in their evil ambition. Reduced to plain English, this is the meaning of the issue. What shall be the character of the answer?

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE.

Common rumor has for some weeks represented an alliance offensive and defensive between Germany and Italy as either actually concluded or certain to become fact in the near future. Much probability attaches to the report. In her character of pacificator or upholder of the peace of Europe, Germany is, no doubt, earnestly striving to establish such engagements with other powers as may enable her to fulfill her task. In view, also, of the manifest purpose of France to live and labor for vengeance upon her conqueror, Germany, though not alarmed, must feel the necessity of making provisions against the time when her resentful neighbor, fully recuperated from the effects of defeat and sustained by two millions of men in arms, shall venture to renew the conflict for the recovery of Elsass and Lorraine. In that struggle France counts confidently on the aid of Russia, and other circumstances, besides the old and natural antagonism between the latter power and Germany make it probable that she will not be disappointed. Germany, strengthened by the alliance of Austria, has certainly sought for the alliance of Italy, and it does not seem likely that her advances have been rejected. In the debate of a few days ago in the Assembly, concerning the petition of the Bishops, it was made evident enough that nothing but a sense of their own weakness prevented the French from following their ancient traditions, and resolving to interfere for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

The Italians must see that as they owe the establishment of their unity to the triumph of Germany over France, they must ultimately owe the maintenance of their unity to a German alliance. French vanity will never be contented while Italy remains one and poweful, and whenever circumstances permit interposition, if the time should ever come, they will assuredly try to restore in the heart of the country that sacerdotal rule which kept it divided, weak and miserable through so many centuries. Natural ambition must also influence the Italians in making them desire the continued ascendancy of Germany over France. While France continues to occupy a secondary position, Italy, of course, exercises on the shores of the Mediterranean much of the control formerly exercised by France. If it should be urged that by an alliance with Austria, Italy might secure many of the advantages to be obtained from an alliance with Germany, the objection is that the old historical and the present geographical relations between Italy and Austria, seem to render entire and prolonged cordiality between the countries hardly possible. On the other hand, a long and happy connection between Italy and the new German empire appears to have been established by the events of the last year, and to be guaranteed by the common relations of both powers to that ancient religio-political domination whose intrigues are steadily directed towards the destruction of each. Americans, as the friends of both civil and religious liberty, cannot help wishing that the reported alliance may be, if it has not been already effected.

REPREHENSIBLE NEGLIGENCE.

Swiss peasants who enjoy life within range of the imminent avalanche, Italian peasants who dance and sing on the sides of Vesuvius while the mountain is in a state of eruption, are cowards careful of life in comparison with the functionaries who administer the municipal government of Pittsburgh. The peasants are, however, more excusable than our civil dignitaries. Familiar with the perils of their position, and looking back over long years passed in their presence without harm, they despise them; or, reflecting that the calamity which threatens them threatens their property also, they are content to perish in a catastrophe, which, if they survived it, would leave them in poverty. No such reasons explain the conduct of our Councilmen. In truth, the indifference with which they regard the dangers which beset and threaten the inhabitants of this city, for whose safety they are responsible, is simply amazing. And when we recollect the warnings and reminders concerning their duty and the remonstrances concerning its neglect which these men have been compelled to hear during the last few weeks, we are quite at a loss for words in which to characterize their imperturbability. Though for weeks the small-pox in its most virulent form has been prevailing in parts of the city, giving rise to scenes disgraceful to our civilization, scenes, in fact, which could not occur more than once in any town ruled by truly civilized men, these functionaries still remain unmoved. Though the expedients for arresting the diffusion of the contagion are most obvious and easy, and have been pointed out to them again and again; though the measures suggested are such as in all other cities are taken beforehand in anticipation of the need of them, the rulers of Pittsburgh cannot be induced to act even in the presence of the plague. But this neglect is not the full extent of their delinquency. The cholera, though not already among us, is on the way to us. No truth is better established than the dependence of this pestilence upon certain external conditions which are perfectly under the control of man. By the presence of these conditions a visitation of the disease may be secured, and by their absence prevented. Were judicious sanitary precautions everywhere observed, there is no reason why it should ever prevail in this climate. While, in the knowledge of these well attested facts, the authorities of other cities everywhere in Christendom have for some time been taking measures to guard against the pestilence, the municipal dignitaries of Pittsburgh remain unconcerned and inactive. "Sans souci" is their motto. The fact that the cholera is in the air makes no impression on their stolid or stoical indifference. And yet there is probably not a city in the country of which the internal condition is so well adapted to attract and nourish the pestilence as Pittsburgh. When we say that "the dingy denizens," like those of Lisbon according to BYRON, "are reared in dirt," we do not allude to the abundant traces of our fuel. Let readers explore the alleys or walk the streets late at night, taking note of the "two and seventy stenches and as many stinks" by which their noses are assailed, and they will not doubt the correctness of the description. Indeed, there is no exaggeration in saying that the city is full of deleterious matter which ought to be removed, and which on the first alarm of cholera, would have been removed by municipal authorities of average intelligence and public spirit. Their neglect is the more inexcusable in view of the facilities for cleanliness afforded by the position of the city between rivers.

THE PARK PROJECT.

Is There a Snake, and What Will Come of It?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has been whispered for some time past that the park confederates had so engineered the law as to deceive our members of the Legislature, and to confine the veto of the people to the case of a purchase only, expecting and intending to seize and appropriate the land without any contract at all, or any attempt at negotiation; and the law itself, as it has just come to hand, does seem to favor that opinion, although it is well known that the object of the amendment was to cut off private speculation by bringing the whole matter within the control of the tax payers.

It would be curious to know how this feat was accomplished, and what trickery, if any, was used to impose upon the Legislature. One thing, however, is certain, that some members of Councils, at least, were induced to vote for the ordinance on the personal assurance of Mr. Burgwin and others that the whole matter would still rest with the people.

As these gentlemen, however, have had their way thus far, we wait to see what they propose to do. The writer hardly believes that, in view of recent developments, they would be so fool-hardy as to attempt a game of this sort, which could not certainly win, as it would no doubt be met by a bill in equity charging a concerted arrangement, to which members of Councils were parties, involving the previous acquisition of adjoining lands, with a view to this very proceeding, which would necessitate of course a disclosure on oath of all the particulars, along with the names of the parties, to be followed, perhaps, by other proceedings not any more agreeable. The writer has reason to believe that the tax payers who feel aggrieved by this matter, and look upon it as a gigantic fraud, are too much in earnest to allow a thing of this sort to pass, without such a ventilation as will stir the people greatly, and prove very damaging to the principal operators, if the half that he hears of the affair should prove to be true.

Nothing, however, is to be gained in the end by any attempt at sharp practice upon the people, as the next Legislature will be sure to correct any mistake that may have occurred by remitting the tax-payers to their rights, and undoing any mischief that may have resulted through any trickery on the part of the operators—the taxpayers of the city having already declared themselves in such a way on this question in its general aspect, as to preclude any idea that they would give the slightest countenance to a project resembling, like the present one. If, indeed, it could receive any support whatever *outside* of the Councils, we should be greatly disappointed, as the people always like fair play, and are sure to put their feet upon anything that has the semblance of improper dealing to promote individual interests.

Though always keeping the seizure and appropriation in view, as the one mode of over-reaching the people, and disappointing them of their votes, which the authors are charged to have admitted to be fatal to their project if resorted to, by providing carefully that the *absence* of the proprieties shall make it unnecessary to negotiate, the act itself is something of a jumble of incongruities and contradictions, as might have been expected.

Thus, after providing for exceptions and appeal, the fourth section enacts that upon the *return* of the report, the city may tender the amount or pay it into Court, and thereupon straightway take possession of the land; while the fifth section provides that upon *final judgment only*, and payment or tender of the amount, or payment into Court, that, then, occupation and control shall become vested in the city.

So by Section 7, the Councils are authorized to issue bonds, without saying how long they are to run, for the purpose of purchasing and improving the grounds, and for no other purpose, and of course only in a case of *contract*, while the ninth section provides that the proceeds shall be appropriated to the payment of the *purchase money* for grounds bought or for the payment of the estimated damages for grounds taken, and not otherwise; so that in the first place, they are to be used to *purchase* and *improve*, and not otherwise; and in the second, to *purchase* and pay damages, and not otherwise.

The road by *appropriation*, however, is a long and tortuous and rugged one, with almost as many "rocks and ravines and precipices," not to say dangerous pit-falls, as the "perilous land" itself—and before the passes are won, it is not unlikely that the invaders may be as well harried as Rob Roy, or any of his men, in any of their cattle lifting forays over the border.

A Tax-Payer.

We have once or twice referred to the slow progress made in the Canadian scheme to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The report of the surveyor employed to run the line of the proposed road has recently been published. The distances, as stated by him, are as follows:

	Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa	120
From Ottawa to Mattawan	195
From Mattawan to Fort Garry	985
From Fort Garry to Yellow Head Pass	985
Thence to the limits of British Columbia	52
Route by the Upper Fraser (British Columbia) by "short cut"	445
	2,467
Total length from Montreal to the Pacific	2,777

This route is 528 miles shorter than the present line from New York to San Francisco, which is 3,305 miles in length, although if we deduct the distance from New York to Chicago, which had a number of roads already built and self-sustaining, the people of Canada have actually some three hundred more miles of new road to build than had we. Another drawback to the success of the project consists in the fact that Montreal is closed to navigation for about a third of the year, during which period shipments would have to be made through the United States. Moreover, the road would have to carry population with it, there being no great incentives of soil, climate or mineral resources to attract settlers, as in the case of our own Western States and Territories. On the whole, we suspect that the heavy risks involved in the enterprise, coupled with the disinclination of the home government to afford it any aid will postpone its consummation for many years to come.

City and Country.

Mr. H. F. Finney, of the large publishing house of Finney & Iverson, New York, and a gentleman of large observation, gives utterance to the following views, which young men would do well to consider: "Unfortunately for thousands of young men, the false impression prevails that the city will give them an easy road to wealth, while in the country their gains must be small and slow. The fact is, that out of a score of young men who go to the city, one or two may succeed, perhaps largely, while sixteen or eighteen fail utterly, perhaps become bankrupt, or, at best, lose their strongest years without laying up anything. How is it that these results do not check the tide city-ward? My solution is this: The twentieth man, who succeeds, makes it known; the nineteen who fail disappear, or seek to conceal their mistake by removal or silence, like the ninety-nine who draw blanks, as they deserve, in a lottery, and keep the fact to themselves; while the lucky, so-called, recipient of a prize boasts of it, and is generally led thereby to spend the prize and all he can put with it in vain endeavors to get another.

"My conclusion, after many years' observation is that unless a young man possesses, in the opinion of impartial judges, some *uncommon* aptitude, business traits, or advantages which decidedly distinguish him from the mass, he had better not encounter the great competition, competition, and risks of a city; and to parents and friends, I would add that unless a young man is very firmly fixed in his principles and good habits the *moral risks* of city life, away from the attractions and wholesome restraints of well ordered home and virtuous female society, are far greater than is generally known. The Young Men's Christian Association invite to its their rooms and give friendly aid to thousands, and yet I fear *more* thousands seek their society and amusements in other and lower directions."

A New Medical Work.

"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," is the straightforward title of a volume of over nine hundred pages—well printed and profusely illustrated—devoted to a consideration of the human system, the habits of men and women, the duty of each sex to itself and its relation to the other, the causes, prevention and cure of disease, and other matters of popular physiological interest. The work is divided into four comprehensive parts, and these again into a number of subdivisions, in which a variety of plain matters, sometimes regarded as forbidden topics, are treated in an earnest and sensible yet clean and delicate way. The book appears to be written with a sincere desire to do good, and the author, Dr. Foote, is said to be a gentleman of character, position and ability. We should judge it to be of considerable value as a work of family reference, since it deals with subjects which all parents interested in the welfare of their children ought to understand. Sold by the agent, W. B. McConvill, 29 Fourth avenue.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Quite a ludicrous incident occurred last week in the court-room at Hastings, Michigan, during the trial of Vanderpool for the murder of Field. The mother of the murdered man came into the room and quietly took a seat near the alleged murderer. Shortly after she was observed in the act of taking something from her dress pocket. Vanderpool, who had previously been informed that she had threatened to shoot him, watched her movements with argus eyes. Seeing something that glittered like steel emerging from her pocket he uttered an exclamation of alarm, and instantly changed base to safer quarters. It soon appeared, however, that instead of a pocket colt she had with which she intended to fire a broadside along the whole line, annihilating prisoner and counsel, the lady only drew forth her steel spectacle case.

A shrewd observer has discovered that incivility and impertinence at hotels and restaurants are in exact proportion to the meanness and repulsiveness of the table set. Neatness and politeness, good food and pleasant manners, careful cooking and fair speech generally go together.

It is related of an old citizen of Posey county, Indiana, that he will attend a church and listen to the sermon, and that night he will repeat the sermon in his sleep *verbatim et literatim*. He has been known to listen to lectures on scientific subjects that he knew no more about than a hog, and would repeat the lecture in his sleep; so with public speeches. He is an illiterate man, using commonplace language, yet, when under the influence of somnambulism, uses the most chaste language.

A Troy street-car conductor, "seeing a lady approach from the opposite side of the street, between whom and his car the water was lying deep enough to cover the rails of the other track, stepped manfully through the flood, caught the lady, with a strong arm, but tenderly, and with true knightly devotion around the waist and bore her safely to his car."

The Governor of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation appointing Saturday, the 16th, as a public holiday throughout the State, in order that all persons may have an opportunity of attending the dedication of the monument erected by the State to the memory of her soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war.

At the coming session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, at Chicago on the 16th, it is expected that forty-one Grand Lodges and thirty-one Grand Encampments will be represented, and that there will also be representatives from Germany, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. Many of the lodges of Illinois will come *en masse*, while unusually large numbers are expected from Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan.

According to the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, the mackerel fleet, both bay and shore, have not done much lately, and unless the fall catch proves better than the summer has the business will result rather poorly. The bay fleet come along slowly. There have been but eleven arrivals thus far, the vessels averaging about three hundred barrels each. The quality of the mackerel is not as good as those taken off the shore, but the catch of the present month and next will no doubt average much better.

In the summer of 1832 a merry party from New Bedford, including two gentlemen who are now distinguished residents of New York, met at Potomska, nine miles below that place. While dipping water from the old Indian spring, one of them dropped a valuable diamond from his shirt ruffle in running water about three feet deep, but made no effort for its recovery, deeming it irretrievably lost. In the succeeding summer, July 4, 1833, a party of nearly the same persons met at the same place, and as a matter of joke stirred up the sands of the spring, when, lo! the missing jewel appeared, to the delight of the astonished owner.

In various sections of Virginia the planters are already cutting and curing their tobacco. This is something unusual at this season of the year. The drought has been so very severe that the farmer who expects to get anything for his labor must cut now and cure a chaffy leaf, or let the plant burn up, and so become entirely worthless. The cuttings cure up very bright, but a barnful might be weighed on a steelyard.

In the southeastern division of England, a very rich and productive region, laborers earn from 10s to 12s a week, and find themselves; south midland, 10s to 14s; southwestern, 8s 6d to 11s; west midland, 9s to 12s; north midland, 12s to 14s; in northern counties they range from 7s to 15s. Women earn from 5s to 6s a week; children from 2s 6d to 8s. It is something better in harvest times, and there are local customs of allowing gardens, potato planting, bacon, &c., which somewhat improve the condition of the working population; but the average of agricultural wages over England cannot be more than fifty cents a day for men, twenty cents for women, fifteen cents for children—a small enough sum for rent, fuel, food, clothing—all the necessaries of life. These are cheaper here than in America, excepting food, drink and tobacco, which are much dearer. Food is imported from America and must cost more. The others are heavily taxed.

A California paper says: "We don't like Philip Phillips, the singing pilgrim, who sang at the Howard Presbyterian Church on Tuesday. He filters all his hymns through his nose, and has an unpleasant way of repeating the last line of each verse over and over again. The effect of 'His Bowels Melt with Love,' was not pretty when sung thus: 'His bowels melt with love, his bowels melt with love, his bowwow-wow-wow-wowels melt with love.'"

Writing from Montana Territory, a correspondent says: "Agriculture has prospered beyond all othe, interests, and we shall have as much to show for the amount of land cultivated as any section of the United States. The wheat harvest is already over, and our flour is sure for another year without foreign supply. Vegetables never before were so abundant, good and cheap. The production of home supplies and the great reduction of transportation rates has already reduced the cost of living to something near eastern prices."

Gilpin county, Colorado, on Thursday, voted almost unanimously to issue three hundred thousand dollars in bonds in aid of the Colorado Central Railroad, which secures its completion to Nevada, Col. This is a narrow-gauge road running westward from Denver, and opens to trade and exploration the finest portion of Western Colorado. An engineering party is being organized and fitted out to survey the route for another narrow-gauge road running from Golden City, Col., to Pine Bluffs, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to be built by the Pacific Company.

PERSONAL.

Ned Buntline Judson is rusticating at Stamford, N. Y., his native place, engaged in writing for a New York paper, which pays him $25,000 a year for his narratives, in which gore and the artillery of Heaven are the principal ingredients.

Petroleum V. Nasby made his first reputation as a writer about 1862, by writing extraordinary and highly improbable stories in imitation of Baron Munchausen, which he located in a certain town in Ohio, and gave as much local coloring as possible. They were widely copied and admired as elaborately as if based wholly on fact. Mr. Locke selected his nom de plume because it was euphonious. Petroleum was then all the rage, and Nasby was taken from the old English battle-field of that name. The two seemed to go very well, and at once became popular.

Writing to the Philadelphia *Press* Hon. Wm. D. Kelley thus speaks of the health-giving influence of the Rocky Mountain regions. "Having been about the middle of July, I went in pursuit of health, and am fully persuaded that I would have been entirely restored had I been permitted to remain, as I hoped to, till October or November. At the end of four weeks the cough that had harrassed me so long and severely had almost left me, my appetite was ravenous, and good digestion was its constant attendant. The day we parted, a walk of a little more than a mile exhausted my strength; yet at the end of one brief month, without other medicine than the sun and air of Northern Colorado and Southern Wyoming, I would rise with the sun, after having slept with my leather valise as a pillow, ride twelve or fifteen miles on a rough horse, and as far in ambulance over trackless plains, and close that day by walking about three miles to inspect the coal, iron ore, and limestone deposits in the vicinity of Rock Creek Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad."

Dr. Mary Safford writes as follows from Breslau, Germany: I have attended lectures upon surgery, the only woman among 400 students, witnessing not only all operations that were made, but taking, with a class composed of all nations, a surgical operative course, where I made all operations. In anatomy, I have had a like experience. I have dissected with a promiscuous class, and I have not only been present, but have assisted the professor in making several operations in his private practice upon both men and women, and in all my experience I have never encountered vulgarity in speech or act.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* has the following in regard to "the richest man in the South." The *Index* says: "John Hopkins, a Maryland Quaker, who began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, by industry has brought himself to be the richest man South of Mason and Dixon's line. He is now the largest stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, worth $5,000,000, much of which he has given to endow John Hopkins University, on the outskirts of Baltimore city. Mr. Hopkins is a plain, aged gentleman, still diligent and fully in business, and was one of the projectors and endowers of the line of iron steamships between Baltimore and Bremen."

Marriages Extraordinary.

Not long ago the head of a very old business firm in New York died, and soon after the wife of the other member of the firm was taken away by death. The surviving widower, with nine unmarried children, has now married the widow with seven unmarried children. The firm is thus perpetuated in the family, and sixteen children are brought into one family fold. Not long ago a rich widower bordering on sixty, without children, married a widow a few miles up the Hudson river having thirteen children, some of the older ones being married. His wife died over thirty years ago, and during that time he devoted himself to business. When, therefore, he was married into the bosom of a family, all of whose members endeavored to make it as agreeable and pleasant as possible for him, he experienced the most agreeable emotions and became a decidedly happy man. The other day one of his acquaintances here in New York jokingly asked him how it seemed to be surrounded with thirteen children, all drawing support from him. "I wish to the Lord there were thirteen more of them," was the immediate reply.

A pamphlet of suggestions as to the practical uses of meteorological reports and weather maps, containing much interesting information in regard to the work of the observers, has recently been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, enabling persons who are interested in this new and important enterprise to follow up the daily record by marking on the map the condition of the weather at each particular locality. Barometric comparisons are at present confined to stations which are less than two thousand feet above the level of the sea, but the movements of the air and the nature of the laws which govern the standing of the barometer in elevated regions, are being carefully studied by the officers of the signal department, with a view to the extension of the system. The interest which attaches to these meteorological reports will probably cause the maps to be in considerable demand.

A city congregation was in search of a minister. One of the elders came to us for aid in finding the right man for the place.

"What sort of a man do you want?" we asked.

"Well," said he, "our church is very much run down at present; we have been without a pastor for a year or more, and we must have somebody that will make a noise: the fact is, we must have one who is great or eccentric."

"Then," said we, "one or the other is the demand of the hour. Perhaps it was always so; but it is more so now than ever. But let no minister be discouraged or provoked by this popular taste. The faithful, earnest man, who does his duty patiently and in the fear of God, wins the esteem of the wise and good, does the work which is given him to do, and will not fail of his reward. Churches that are built up on the greatness or the eccentricities of a particular preacher, are not nurseries for heaven; they are more apt to be play-houses for time than training schools for eternity.—*New York Observer.*

Still Onward and Upward.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Payne, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every community on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant or dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & M'CLURG, 63 WOOD STREET.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co. Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Boblens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

Thompson & Lyons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES.

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES, CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS,

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

*We have just opened a large stock of New Goods, adapted to the early Fall Trade. We will sell at the very lowest east

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, September 4, 1871.

The probable early future of the money market becomes a question of great importance. It is remarked that with the opening of the fall season we have a slightly augmented demand for money, but the change as yet is so slight as scarcely to justify the predictions of those who are looking for an unusually early development this year of the usual activity in the money market. It is true there is now a springing up some demand for currency in the interior, but instead of these symptoms foretokening any undue stringency, they indicate a satisfactory movement in relieving the banks of currency, and should be considered as signs of a more healthful monetary condition. One great anxiety of our business men is of course to know how far the ease of the money market may be compromised or threatened by the negotiations relative to the new 5 per cent loan question. One of the highest moment, and on it depends in no small degree the prosperity and anticipated magnitude of our fall business, respecting which sanguine hopes are almost generally entertained. To ascertain how far these hopes are well grounded, it behooves us to look into the money market itself and forecast, if we can, its probable changes. And, in the first place, there is no doubt that a large amount of capital which has been invested in five-twenties will be set free; and will swell, for a time, the floating capital in the money market, usually invested in some other securities. During this time the capital in the market and commanding for employment on call, will be increased and one of the most important conditions of monetary ease can be relied on.

Secondly, it is reasonable to suppose that the rate of interest will gradually advance to a more normal rate than that now current. Still there is good reason to doubt whether the price of money will rule quite as high as has been usual for several years past, inasmuch as there are greater supplies of foreign funds accessible to us and rapidly forcing themselves into the reservoir of our floating capital. So large is the supply from home and foreign sources, that although so much of it has been attracted into railroad bonds and other securities of various claims, still there is and will be a large surplus other than usual. Hence, as there is no ground to anticipate any disturbance of the currency, or any shock to public confidence, the stability and easy working of the money market for two or three months to come seems assured. Whether the more distant future of the money market will be favorable or not, mainly depends on circumstances which cannot with much certainty be foreseen.

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* says: It is noticeable that commercial paper sells rather better than a short time ago, owing to the fact that rates on call loans remain unprofitably low. The bank statement, like the last one, is not important. The total reserve, owing to the gain in specie, has increased $470,000 against a gain in the total liabilities of $1,024,600. The banks now hold $255,424 more lawful money, above their reserve, than they did last week. The loans have run up to $307,000,000, and the increase is largely due to the additional accommodations furnished by the banks to the speculators now engineering a rise in the stock market.

—A very buoyant feeling appeared to pervade the government bond market to-day, and prices advanced under heavy transactions.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅞	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅝	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114½
10-40s	111¾	111⅞
Gold	113	113⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89½
Central Pacific Railroad	116
Currency Sixes	113

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 4, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4 P.M.
C. & H.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Do. Scrip	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Erie	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Reading	115⅛	116	116	116	115⅞	115⅞
Harlem		130½		130½		
Mich. Cent.		120⅝		120⅝		
Lake Shore	119	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜	119⅛	119⅛
Illinois Cent.		134⅜		134⅜		
Chesa. & Ohio.	122	122½	122¼	122½	122¼	122⅛
C. & N. W.	73⅞	73⅞	74	73⅞	74	74
Do. pref.	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
St. Paul	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do. pref.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Tol. & Wabash	57	57	57	57	57	57
Do. pref.		85		80		
Fort Wayne	100	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Chic. & Alton		119⅞		119⅞		
Do. pref.		136		136		
R., H. & Erie		3⅞		3⅞		
N. J. Central		99⅞		99⅞		
Canton		80		80		
W. U. Tel.	68⅛	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
Quicksilver		14⅝		14⅝		
Pacific Mail	55½	55½	54⅝	55	55⅛	55
Adams Ex.		93½		93½		
Wells-F. Ex.		49½		49½		
American Ex.		54⅞		54⅞		
U. S. Ex.	113	113	113½	113½	113½	113½
Gold		113⅛		113⅛		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	38½
Lehigh Navigation	58
Catawissa Preferred	50
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	58

—The imports, other than dry goods and specie, at the port of New York for the week ending September 1, 1871, were $4,855,409. The imports of dry goods were $3,915,667. The total imports were, therefore, $8,771,076.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a liberal basis for the same commission as on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed, promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 5, 1871. }

REMARKS—In consequence of the uniform state of the market, we omit extended quotations. We may remark, however, that trade is fair for the season, and that dealers and manufacturers are earnestly engaged in preparing their stocks for the fall trade. For reliable business houses see advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

September 2.—The market for pig iron is very firm, but the demand is not active. The present extreme prices tend to check the consumption, and manufacturers are practicing the most rigid economy in the use of new metal, buying only in small lots as wanted, and substituting old material as far as possible. There is no margin on products of all kinds is very small, and in some cases wholly wanting.

Foreign is in fair supply and relatively cheaper than domestic. Current prices afford but a very small margin on the present cost of importation, which has materially advanced of late, and as the season is near at hand when shipments from the other side are heavily suspended, and ocean freights range high, holders are looking for an early advance in retail prices.

This can hardly be avoided in view of the scarcity of American iron, and the fact that a full supply of the latter cannot be expected before another year. Only small lots can be obtained for present delivery as the Pennsylvania furnaces are still working on orders taken early in the season, and the demand is likely to continue ahead of the supply up to the time of navigation.

Manufactured iron is in moderate demand. The hardware trade is gradually increasing. All heavy products are tending to a higher range. Prices at present are hardly satisfactory to manufacturers and importers, and most every week we hear of meetings among them to arrange for a general revision of lists. Another meeting of the jobbers and importers of bar iron was held in New York last week, at which the prices were further advanced $3 50 per ton, to correspond with the rise in the English markets.

Scotch pig is in steady demand at the late advance, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots at a range of $34 Bloch & Son, including Gartsherrie at $37@37 50 and Coltness at $37 50@38. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $27 50@28 ₰ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $26 50@29, and good brands No. 1 at $29@30. Charcoal pig is firm at $32@40 ₰ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm, and prices have further advanced. In England prices are now quoted £8 as for refined. We hear of sales of English common at £7 5@£7 10, and refined do at £8 2@£8 7 ₰ ton. American refined bar is scarce and firm at $62 50@90 ₰ ton. Rails are in active demand with sales of foreign on the spot at $59@60 ₰ ton, gold, for English; American are firm at $74@75 ₰ ton currency.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Tobacco unusually active and strong at unchanged quotations. Lugs $7@8; sales 85 hhds. Cotton firmer and advanced; middling held at 18½c. Flour in fair order demand and steady; extra family $5 50. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 10@1 25 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn in fair demand at 50c. Oats steady, 55c on arrival and 60c from store. Rye steady at 70c. Barley quiet at 70@80c for spring and fall. Provisions active and transactions limited; round lots mess pork held at $19 75@20; Bacon shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9¾c. Hams steady at 13@14½c. Lard in tierces, but demand light. Whisky scarce and firm at 92½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, September 4—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3 ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange weak at 109.

GOLD.

Gold is strong and has sold at 113¾ on a report that another severe squeeze is contemplated at an early day. From 1 22 to 1 16 was paid for use per day. Clearings $48,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

The Government bond market was strong at the close, and advanced to the highest figures current for some time past.

Coupons 1881	119	5-20s, 1867	114
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	114⅝	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	114⅝	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy.

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	63¾
Tennessees, old	70	North Carolinas, old	44
Tennessees, new	73½	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS.

There was a strong "bull" feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day, which resulted in a further advance in prices. There was increased activity in all speculative shares and dealings were very heavy in Northwest common, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Union Pacific, New York Central, Erie, and Ohio. In express stocks Adams has been the feature, selling up to 94. The market closed very strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which were dull and heavy.

W. U. Telegraph	68⅛	Rock Island	112⅝
Quicksilver	14⅝	N. J. Central	100⅝
Mariposa	8⅜	St. Paul	86½
Preferred	6	Preferred	93⅛
Adams Express	93½	Northwest	74⅝
Wells, Fargo Express	52⅝	Preferred	84
Pacific Express	54⅝	Terre Haute	19
U. S. Express	56⅝	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	55½	Preferred	50
New York Central	100⅛	Chicago and Alton	118⅝
New York Cent. Scrip	32⅜	Preferred	136
Erie	23⅝	Ohio and Mississippi	47⅝
Preferred	36½	Ohio, Cin. and Ind.	91⅞
Harlem	130	Burlington and Quincy	138
Preferred	135	Lake Shore	119⅝
Reading	115⅞	Illinois Central	134⅜
Michigan Central	120⅝	Union Pacific	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	128	Central Pacific Bonds	103⅛
Northwestern	74⅝	Union	90⅜
Northwestern Pref'd	84		

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

Advices from the other side state that American securities are buoyant on the Continent, especially at Amsterdam and Frankfort. German bankers were buying Central Pacific bonds at Frankfort on European orders, which caused the price to advance to 102½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

WHEAT—Active and advanced: No 2 spring 3c higher at $1 11¾ cash or September, and $1 10¾ October; this afternoon firm and active at $1 11¾@1 11⅝ September, and $1 11 bid October.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and strong, and 1@1½c at 43½@44c cash or September; this afternoon firmer at 44¼@44½c September.

OATS—Steady and in moderate demand; No 2 29½c.

RYE—Firm; No 2 55@56c.

BARLEY—Active and easier; No 2 spring 69½c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, lard and meats steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged; receipts 3,000; shipments 3,000.

CATTLE—In fair demand at lower rates at $1 62@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 4—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Superfine western and State $4 85@5 25; common to good extra $5 45@5 75; superfine round hoop Ohio $5 75@6 00; common to fair extra $5 75@6 10; extra $5 65@6 50. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c better and more active and firmer; spring No. 2 $1 30@1 30½; winter red West. $1 37½@1 40½; amber Michigan $1 41@1 42; white Canada $1 50; white western, including some to arrive, $1 45@1 50; white Michigan for export $1 45@1 46. Rye firm and western 85c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn dull; western inland 56@57c; Oats dull; sales 40,000 bushels; western 40@41c; and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@15c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; refining grades 9@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Crude pork nominal; mess $13 50; prime $13 25@13 75; prime mess $11 00; four months from January 1, $12 50@12 75. Beef dull; prime and middles unchanged. Lard steady; prime steam 9¾@9⅞c; kettle 9¾@10c; sales 600 tierces at 9¾@9⅞c; 1,000 tubs at 9¾@9⅞c; 1,000 boxes at 9¾@9⅞c. Cheese dull at 8@16c. Butter steady; Ohio dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Spring No. 2 at $1 35@1 36 seller month; $1 36 buyer 30 days; $1 37 cash. Lard steady; seller October 9¾c. Eggs firm at 22@23c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 4—Market active and steady for all staple articles. Wrapping paper in good demand and firm at 7½c for standard cloth on spot, and 7½c for future delivery, in early part of next year; prints, best makes, 11½c; bunting, assorted colors, 40c; Turkey reds, 24c; scarlet do. 22c; Tycoon reps 25@26½c; American stripes 19@19½c; Amoskeag 18@19c; Indigo blues, 19½c; American cotton flannels 22½c; Stark A 30c; Slater S & S's unbleached 10c; Pepperell 9-4 do. 37½c; Pepperell 10-4 do. 42½c; glazed do 8c; high colors 9c; Washington 8c for plain; Red Cross 7½c; Carnation 10c; Lonsdale 12½c; Harris' Nonpareils 11½c; Bates 13c; Glasgow 13c; Lonsdale 12½c; Lonsdale Cambric 15c; Masonville 11c; Wamsutta 13c; Fruit of the Loom bleached muslins 20c; white rock 16½c; Waltham, 42 inch, 16c, and standard brown sheeting 13@14c for the most popular makes.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 4—Cotton firm at 18c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 4—Cotton firm at 18½@18¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 4—Cotton firm at 18c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4—Cotton buoyant; sales 1,100 bales good ordinary at 16⅜@17c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 4—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 2c better; No 1 red winter $1 27; No 2 red winter $1 21. Corn dull but 1c higher; high mixed 45c. Oats dull and advanced to 36c. Refined petroleum 21½@22c for round lots; 22@22½c for car lots, and 23@23½c in a small way; crude quiet at 9½@9¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 4—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; No 1 at 1 15; No 2 at 1 11. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Barley rates No 2 at 68c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 44c. Rye steady; No 1 58c. Barley steady; No 2 fall 69c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 4—Flour firm. Wheat advanced 2@3c; amber Michigan $1 29@1 31; No 1 red $1 29@1 29½; No 2 do $1 26@1 26½; No 3 do $1 21; rejected $1 15@1 16; closing dull; high mixed 31½c; low mixed 69@70c; no grade 69c. Oats a shade better and moderately active; No 1 36@36½c; No 2 34c; Michigan 35c; rejected 31½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 4—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1 45@1 55. Corn dull; mixed western 66@67c. Oats firm at 46@50c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92½@93c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4—Beeves dull; sales 2,800 head Pennsylvania and Western at 5@7c; extra 7½@8c; to good $6@6 50; common $4@5 75. Sheep in fair demand; sales 18,000 head at 4@6c. Hogs dull and lower; sales 5,000 at 10@9¾c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Java	Sept. 6	Liverpool
Idaho	Sept. 6	Liverpool
Ismalia	Sept. 6	Glasgow
Batavia	Sept. 7	Liverpool
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 9	France,
Abyssinia	Sept. 9	Liverpool
India	Sept. 9	Glasgow
Caledonia	Sept. 9	Glasgow
Cuba	Sept. 13	Liverpool
Colorado	Sept. 13	Liverpool
Bartholdi	Sept. 16	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Sept. 20	Liverpool
Denmark	Sept. 23	Liverpool
St. Laurient	Sept. 23	France,
Nevada	Sept. 27	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 4, 1871.

River four feet six inches and falling. Weather warm and cloudy. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 4, 1871.

The Nashville passed up at 10 A. M. The Granite State passed down at 11 A. M., and the Argosa at 2 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.	
Billy Parsons	McCluskey	Wheeling.	

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.

Monongahela river three feet by pier mark and stationary.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—M. A. Cox. Brownsville and Geneva—Bill Bougher. 5 P. M. Brownsville & Cashaway, W. Virginia—Donaldson 3 P. M. Parkersburg—Billy Parsons. McCluskey. 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated about three feet and at a stand. The weather during the day was warm, but cloudy. The Monongahela is open to navigation by water to Brownsville and Geneva will be hailed with delight by all who may have occasion to do business on the slackwater.

THE Aid left St. Louis to raise the sunken steamers Fontanelle and "Viola Belle."

THE Elizabeth packet Elizabeth made her appearance at our landing looking as bright as a new dollar.

THE fine steamer Messenger is offered for sale at a bargain. She is in first rate condition. For further particulars inquire of Captain Wm. Dean.

THE towboat Fearless had the misfortune to break a cylinder head on Saturday last near Tiltonville. She had the Belle and barges in tow at the time of the accident.

CAPT. EDWIN BELL has gone to resume work upon the improvement of the Minnesota river. He will commence above South Bend, removing boulders, snags, &c. The low stage of water is very favorable for this work.

THE St. Louis Saturday's *Democrat* says: The Katie P. Kountz was to leave Sioux City yesterday for this port, and will probably load here for Memphis. Allen and John Elwell have bought from Dr. James Bruner the Schuyler for $8,000.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the steamer Ida May is advertised for sale by Captain S. Shuman and James Rees, Esqs. The Lorena is a good boat and can be obtained at a bargain.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, will ply between Port Perry and Carrville the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. For further information inquire of Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the Connellsville depot.

THE fine new passenger steamer Geneva, Captain M. A. Cox, will take her departure this day, at 5 A. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. The boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will connect with the cars at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. G. Cowden has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL Office at five cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the slackwater, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave daily at 4:30 P. M.

THE fine steamer West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, arrived last night, and will take her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. She will leave the wharf boat on time. For further information our readers are referred to Captain S. R. Patterson, who knows all about it.

THE Pittsburgh and Brownsville Packet Company will hereafter transact their business from the wharfboat at the foot of Grant street. Shipping and passengers will be pleased with the change. Our obliging friend, Captain A. S. Carlile, will be found on hand at all times. It's a real pleasure to do business with the Captain.

THE fine packet E. Bennett, Capt. Z. W. Carmack, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brownsville, being the first mail boat that passed through the locks since the repairs have been made. The E. Bennett is one of the handsomest and best boats that was ever constructed for that trade. Since her last appearance at the landing she has been placed in tiptop and complete repair; in fact, she is just as good as new. Capt. Carmack is an officer of large experience and pleasing address, and is consequently a large favorite with his passengers, and deservedly so. The clerks are Messrs. George Smith and Thomas Laidley, both attentive and careful, who will see that passengers will have the best of attention. Don't forget the Bennett when you go pleasuring.

JAMES KERR, JR., river reporter, has quit the New Orleans *Republican*, and is on the *Commercial Bulletin*. W. F. Report, late of the *Bulletin* has quit the business, and may start as a steamboat agent. Monsieur is a good natured and popular fellow, and should succeed.

THE light draught packet Billy Parsons, Captain McCluskey, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. If you wish any further information just call on Captain Charles Fairman, who knows all about river affairs.

WE understand that Captain Dick Varble, fails pilot, has sued the steamer America for $10,000 damages received by the failing of a stage. The accident happened at Louisville last fall, while the Captain was going on board to take her over the falls. The America has been in retirement at the Covington wharf the present low water season, and is now in the hands of the United States Marshal.

VICKSBURG.—Mr. A. D. Mattingly informs us that the bar has made so far down on the opposite shore as to necessitate the removal of the coal fleet. The hills was several hours aground, in trying to effect a landing at Mr. Browns yesterday.

The steamer Big Sunflower, from the Yazoo river, came in with a bale of cotton, the first brought to Yazoo, which was grown on the Andrews plantation, above Yazoo City.

The same boat reports the army worm as spreading over the whole Yazoo country.—*Herald.*

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* on the situation: The late swell has gone, much to the disappointment of our river men, and the river at this port has again commenced to decline very slowly. The Upper Mississippi is getting worse for navigating every day. The snags are daily showing themselves more and more out of the water. The bars continue to recede, although not so fast as it has been; the decline now can hardly be noticed, making it more difficult to find the deep channel. The Lower Mississippi is receding at Memphis and Vicksburg, and stationery at Cairo. Business on the levee yesterday opened quite active; the New Orleans freight is slightly on the increase. The weather is fine; no one can complain of the beautiful days we are now having.

A MEMORANDUM of the trip of the steamer Andrew Ackley, prepared for the Sioux City *Journal*, dated August 22d, says: "An idyllic looking Indian, from the hostile camp several hundred miles up the river, on the river, who never saw a steamboat, followed the Miner for at least twenty-five miles up the river to-day, with the expectation of seeing the large stern-wheel run over the boat. His intense curiosity brought him down to the boat, as she landed to take on wood. A couple of hundred miles above Berthold, when at the same time he was half mad with fear at the very sight of the boat, with her big wheel, 'which kept so close behind her, but never overtook her?' He crept cautiously down to the boat, and in the most broken coffee, Penn's Salt Mfg Co, 100 bgs s soda, J F Shriver & Co, 3 bbls sugar, 2 do coffee, 1 do tea, 1 do paper, O McClintock & Co, 6 bales carpet, J H Lippincott, 1 box glass, J W Brown & Co, 1 bbl oil, Stewart, 1 bbl chloride, Bailey, Farrell & Co, 6 bas s wash ers, W Irving & Co, 1 bbl s shot.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Marshall, K & Co, 2 cars bulk wheat, 160 sks do, S P Shriver & Co, 105 butts tobacco, 56 caddies do, F G Lorenz & Co, 1 bbl do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do

THE VERY LATEST.

THIEVING TAMMANY.

Meeting of Citizens of New York Last Night.

BOTH PARTIES REPRESENTED.

Measures Adopted to Secure an Investigation of the City Finances.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The meeting of citizens in relation to the alleged frauds in the city finances held to-night at Cooper Institute was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience when the city officials were denounced by various speakers. Among the prominent citizens present were Noah Davis, William M. Evarts, Henry Clews, Isaac H. Bailey, S. B. Chittenden, Moses H. Grinnell, L. Lockwood, Jackson S. Schultz, Marshall O. Roberts, Gen. John A. Dix, R. J. Arnold, and a number of others.

On motion, the Chair was taken by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who said that the meeting was non-partisan in its composition and objects. All parties alike were equally interested in having an efficient and economical administration of our city government. He said that the charges of corruption and extravagance preferred against the city authorities had not been satisfactorily answered. He condemned the recent charter under which the city had become an oligarchy. Abuses existed which required a remedy, and he asked in conclusion what are you going to do about it? The public had been aroused.

Judge Evarts was the next speaker, and alluded in strong terms to the manner in which, he charged, the money of the people had been squandered. The amount of power concentrated in the hands of the city government was, he claimed, unprecedented.

A series of resolutions were adopted, which declare that the city and county debt has been more than doubled within the last two and a half years, being now $113,000,000, or over $63,000,000 more than when Mayor Hall was inaugurated; while there is reason to believe that many millions more will be paid out on floating and contingent claims, unless the present officials are removed or their proceedings arrested. The manner in which the parties implicated have met the exposure of these fraudulent practices, the contemptuous denial of any power to interfere, the flippant evasions and studied concealment of a large part of the public accounts, and the attempts to garble and confuse the resistre are characterized as a confession of guilt, and coupled with facts and figures already disclosed, furnish ground for the belief that the same men who have squandered or stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars of the tax payers' money are still engaged in similar frauds and peculations.

The fourth resolution names William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey Hall as the officers directly arraigned at the bar of public opinion for these offenses, and declares that unless they can meet the charges by other evidence than that already produced or that have yet been furnished in their behalf, pleas than have yet been furnished in their behalf, the credit of the city of New York and the national interests of its citizens will demand that they quit or be deprived of the offices which they have dishonored and the power which they are in usurping.

The fifth resolution demands a full and detailed exhibit of the public moneys expended since the six months and a half; what has been done with the money, to whom paid and upon what consideration and pretense in every instance; and charges the sixty asserts the rights of citizens to know and their determination to ascertain who are and have been on the pay rolls of the city government, what pay they receive, and what service they render, and to what extent any members of the present city government are concerned in real partnerships or under fictitious names in plundering the public treasure.

The seventh resolution that legal remedies be resorted to to recover the stolen money—that the laws should be altered to effect this object if necessary, and the eighth appeals to the next Legislature to repeal the present city charter and give New York a form of government devised or approved by the wisest and best citizens. Citizens are urged to unite in the next election upon municipal reform candidates, making that the controlling issue, citizens throughout the State being entreated to join to effect it, while the public should all the time be kept informed of the amount and condition of the public debt, to which no addition not specially authorized should be made. The thanks of the community are extended to the *Times* and other newspapers which have contributed to enlighten the public mind upon the state of the affairs of the city, and the appointment is recommended of an executive committee of seventy, whose duty it shall be to carry out into practical effect the most judicious and vigorous measures for securing the reforms which the public interest so imperatively demand.

Mr. Oswald Ollendorfer was the next speaker. He said he participated in the public sentiment that dictated the propriety of a strict examination of the present condition of the city finances and expenses of the past.

Edward Salomon, ex-Republican Governor of Wisconsin, followed and commented upon the apathy of the citizens that had hitherto prevailed with regard to public officials. Vigilance was vital to the life of a Republican principle. In the present crisis every good citizen had a duty to discharge, and he hoped they would not prove recreant.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Congressman, said he had always been a Democrat, but the Democracy was the real Republican party—the party of the poor against the rich. He would rather speak to an unbroken party of Democrats than to a mixed assemblage, mostly Republican, as the present. It was true that the Republican members of their nights and supervisors were a party responsible for the frauds committed, but that formed no excuse for Democrats. It was not alone the people's money that had been taken, but they were also deprived of liberty by frauds practiced at elections.

Edward Pierrepont, ex-United States District Attorney, followed in a speech, in which he said the people should appeal to the Government for redress, and that failing, resort to other means. The American people were tenacious of their rights and, if necessary, would shed their blood for them. Judge Pierrepont defended the judiciary of the city of New York from the charges made against them.

An address from Mr. John Foley followed, and an Executive Committee was appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting. This terminated the proceedings.

ANOTHER HURRICANE.

Three American and Two English Vessels Wrecked.

HAVANA, September 4.—Advices from Arecibo to the 2d ultimo report a fearful hurricane, in which the American vessels C. O. Rulre, C. V. Williams and Carolina, and the English vessels Lady Bird and Nellie Howe were wrecked. All hands were saved.

POLITICAL.

Advanced Position of the Arkansas Democracy.

LITTLE ROCK, September 4.—The Democracy of Pulaski county met in convention to-day and perfected organization. The resolutions fully indorsed the new departure and State Central Committee. Several speeches were made, among others one by Colonel R. A. Howard, who spoke at considerable length in favor of the advanced position of the Democracy. A good many colored people were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly and orderly.

Republican Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 4.—The Local Republican Convention was held in this city to-night. The Convention indorsed the administration of President Grant, emphatically denounced Tammany Hall in every form, and enthusiastically presented the name of Thomas Hamilton as a candidate before the State Convention for nomination for State Treasurer. The Convention was entirely harmonious.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Phœnix Hotel at Orleans, Indiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with the greater portion of its contents. A disastrous conflagration was prevented by pulling down several adjacent buildings. Loss estimated at $5,000; insured for $2,000 in the Home of New York.

L. Voight, a prominent citizen and editor of the German newspaper in Desmoines, Iowa, fell dead on the street in that city last evening, of heart disease.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 4.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Monday, September 4, as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co., spot	$4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co.,	4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, P. T. Co.,	4 42½
500 bbls upper road, Church Run	4 60
100 bbls upper road	4 60
600 bbls upper road	4 60
170 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless	4 70
500 bbls Petroleum Center, 47 gravity	4 70
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 75
500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 80
600 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 80
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 95
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 95
500 bbls Venango, 46 gravity	4 85

The market remains quiet but firm, and there was, during the day, a little more inquiry for oil, but for sellers, however, responding to the bids made. On the upper road, in the evening, most offers were withdrawn, and buyers were, at the close, quite in the minority: $4 40, $4 42½ and $4 60 were the bids on the upper road, $4 70 on the lower, and $4 90 at Oil City for 47 gravity, although a sale at $4 85 was reported, on good authority, at the latter point.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—River eight feet and stationary.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—The river has risen three inches, with eleven inches in the chute. Partially cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Departed—Ada Hellman, Cairo. The new boat Grey Eagle, for the Louisville and Henderson trade, made a very satisfactory trial trip to-day.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 4.—Clear and hot; mercury 90. Port list: Down—Evansville, 8 P. M.; Tobe Hurt, 4 P. M.; John Lumsden, 6 P. M. Up—Ella Hughes, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Eddyville, 9 A. M.; Dick Johnson, 3 P. M., all with moderate trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 4.—Port list: Southwestern, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Mollie Ragon, Evansville, regular, 4 A. M.; Cricket, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Charles B. Church, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas River, 11 A. M.; Ed. Walsh, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 8 A. M. The steamer Eckert brought the Katie V. Kountz to the wharf this evening, and the latter will probably repair at St. Louis. Parties from the wreck of the Antelope to-day report her probably high. River rose eleven inches. Clear; mercury 88.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Arrived—Lake Superior and St. Johns, Keokuk; John Kyle, New Orleans; Alice, Kansas City. Departed—City of Memphis; Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; St. Lake, Jefferson City; W. J. Lewis, Lexington. Weather clear and slowly. Wind, light, southeast. Andrew C. Isaacs, for many years a steamboat clerk from this port, died at Vicksburg yesterday, where he had gone to act as Treasurer for the Elevator Company.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—Up—Silver Bow, 3 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Mollie Ebert, 6 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—Clear and pleasant. River about stationary. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Belfast, Sioux City and City of Cairo, St. Louis; City of Alton and Mary Miller, New Orleans.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 4.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16c; net receipts 404 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 1,247 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 4.—Cotton firm; stock tight; middling 18c; net receipts 58 bales; exports coastwise 65 bales; sales 25 bales; stock 365 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 4.—Cotton quiet but firm; low middling 17½c; net receipts 96 bales; exports coastwise 575 bales; sales 25 bales; stock 261 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 4.—Cotton firm; middling 16½c; 16½c; net receipts 187 bales; sales 25 bales; stock 868 bales.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Beeves—Offerings yesterday and to-day 204 car loads, or 4,611 head, making 1,973 for the week against 6,135 for last week. The market is active and firmer at an advance of 50@75c per hundred over prices paid with last week. Prime steers sold at 12@12½c per pound; fair to good 11@11½c; poor native steers, 10c, and poorest to best Texans 6½@9½c; upwards of 1,200 Texans were sold here during the week and the number of drovers were of good quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week 7,708 head, of which 5,000 were on sale to-day; fair sheep were readily sold but the lots and all descriptions of lambs ruled dull and weak. Sheep ranged from 5@6c per pound, mostly 5½@6c; lambs at 6@8c, with but few for more than 7½c. Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 7,706, making 13,508 for the week against 22,801 last week; market steady at 7½@8c for live and 10@11c for dressed.

A Chapter of Accidents.

John George, a young man employed as runner in the saloon of Nicholas Adrian, on Penn avenue, in lighting a fire on yesterday morning poured oil on the fire, when the can exploded, scattering the burning liquid all over his body. The young man was badly burned about his face and breast and arms. A physician was summoned who dressed his injuries.

A boy named Mushbaucker, while playing on an embankment on Penn avenue, in the Sixteenth ward, yesterday, missed his footing and fell, a distance of fifteen feet, breaking his arm.

George Aithart, a laborer in Cloman's Union Mills, while moving a heavy piece of iron, by some means let go his hold, when the iron fell on both his feet, crushing them in a terrible manner. It is feared that one of his feet will have to be amputated.

James Peckershill, a lad about three years of age, while playing on yesterday afternoon around a pile of stones near St. Mary's church, one of the stones fell on the lad's foot, injuring it severely. The lad was carried to his home and medical aid summoned.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. ths

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THERE was no meeting last night of the Board of Health, no quorum being present.

CASPAR KAUFFMAN, contractor at the Allegheny City Poorhouse, made an information yesterday before Mayor Calhoun charging George Westley with the larceny of a windlass, cable, shovel and tub, belonging to himself, John McGraw, and the Board of Directors. Warrant issued.

COL. WM. DUNCAN, of Detroit, President of the Fire Commissioners of that place, has been in the city a day or two past, and is the guest of Mayor Caldwell. Yesterday the Mayor escorted him through the city, visiting a number of prominent localities, including the park, Soldiers' Monument, etc. He will leave for his home this morning.

A YOUNG MAN met with a painful accident yesterday at the mouth of Gay alley. He was on the platform of one of the Pittsburgh Railway cars and jumped off as that car met No. 5. He was caught between the two cars and rolled round and round until the cars had passed, when he was found with bruises and cuts, and one of his hands and arms was badly lacerated. One or two of the windows of one of the cars were broken.

A Sad Case.

A woman named Catherine Hibner, who is in destitute circumstances, arrived in the city on yesterday from Philadelphia, in search of her husband. She related the following sad story to the Mayor:

She arrived in New York about four months ago with her husband and a number of other German families. The emigrants unfortunately read an advertisement in a New York paper of a farmer offering to pay high wages to those wishing to emigrate west, and also good comfortable homes. The party wrote on, and the farmer came to New York in response to the letter. Arrangements were at once made, and the farmer conveyed the party to West Virginia, instead of the far west. When they arrived at his plantation he showed them to poor, dilapidated buildings and offered them very low wages. As the buildings were quite small he took charge of their baggage, and had it removed to his mansion. The Germans protested, and demanded their baggage, as they intended to leave. This was persistently refused them, and they were informed that if they left detectives would be sent after them and would shoot them. The party, although they could not recover their baggage, concluded to leave, and started for Philadelphia. One of the party, Mr. Hibner, was unable to go any further, and started west, hoping to do better. A few days ago Mrs. Hibner concluded to go in search of her husband, and yesterday arrived in this city. Being out of funds she called at the Mayor's office, and was directed to the Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, who sent her to the Poor Farm.

NEW PASSENGER STATION.

Brief Description of the Edifice of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Federal Street.

The work of demolishing the old passenger depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Federal street has been commenced, preparatory to the erection of a handsome freight-office edifice on the same site. The new building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, and in point of architectural finish will be of the highest character.

The structure will be built of brick with stone trimmings. It will consist of a center building, two stories high, with a Mansard roof, and two wings to this building will be two wings, each one story in height. The center building will have a front of sixty feet, and will extend back a depth of one hundred feet. The size of each wing will be twenty-eight by forty feet. The entrance hall will be sixteen feet wide and forty feet deep, leading into the principal waiting room forty-two by fifty-six feet. This room will be twenty-five feet high, and will be surrounded by a central dome fifteen feet high. On the right of the entrance will be a spacious restaurant, forty-two by thirty-seven feet. On the left will be the ticket office, twelve by nineteen feet, and the ladies' waiting room, extending into the rear wing, twenty-four by forty-eight feet, with adjoining private rooms for ladies. In the right wing is a large room, and space for stairway to main building. The second floor will be subdivided into five convenient rooms for conductors, baiting, etc. The principal waiting room communicates with the restaurant, ticket and telegraph offices, and certain flights of steps are provided for gentlemen. At the rear of this room are three large doors leading to a spacious covered platform. The platform will be connected with the depot (except the floors), and will be one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet.

The plans were drawn by Felician Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, who will also have the supervision of the work, but as a matter of course of erection. The contract for the erection of the building, it has been awarded Mr. George W. Palmer, who was also the contractor for Coleman's Opera House. Mr. Altvater has the contract for the stone work and foundations. The entire building when completed will cost about $70,000. The platforms will cost $25,000, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy early next spring.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

What is this "Dollar Reward Soap" that everybody seems crazed about? Buy it and try for yourself. For sale by all grocers.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

50,000 Rats, Mice and Roaches killed and missing, by using Abel's Vermin Exterminator, first testing it out. Try it. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Charles Abel & Co.'s, 172 Wylie avenue.

FISHEY.

As the whale cannot talk, what caused Jonah and the fish to disagree? Jonah wanted to come ashore to get the Housekeeps' Consolation. Ask your grocerman for it.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

Offices of "The Mercantile Agency," R. G. Dun & Co., 63, 65 and 66 Fourth Av.

In relation to "The Mercantile Agency" the attention of the business community is directed to the following points: With facilities constantly enlarging, and with a gratifying increase in the use of our detailed reports as a basis for credit transactions, the character of the information we have to offer is steadily enhancing in value; first, because it leads to the discovery of errors which have hitherto existed, and which are promptly corrected; and second, because the information being tested by constant use, is confirmed in its reliability. In a work of the character and magnitude of the one we book, finish up as to strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Letters Held for Postage Remaining in Pittsburgh Postoffice, September 4, 1871.

Comdrey, Miss Mary; Parksburg, W. Va.....3c
Cofer & Co., W. A.; Edgefield, Pa.....3c
Flood, Lawrence; Frost Station, Pa.....3c
Indium, W. H.; Parkersburg, W. Va.....1c
Marlin, Jackson Mr.; Old City, Pa.....1c
Milsap, Rev. J. A.; Lexington, Ill.....3c
Nelson, Rev. A.; Berea, Ohio.....3c
Nutter, Mr. J. A.; Brookyn, N. Y.....3c
Schuttheim, Lena Nuttlebel, Cleveland, Ohio.....3c
Parks, Joseph; Conemaugh, Pa.....3c
Phelps, Andrew W. C.; Boston, Mass.....3c
Shroeder, Philip; Wellsville, Ohio.....3c
Struggles, Rev. S.; Bakersville, Ohio.....3c
Ward, Mr. John; Oceola, Pa.....3c
Weslergren, Rev. N. O.; Galesburg, Ill.....3c

The Schools.

Upon the opening of the schools there are always a number of old books to be replaced by new ones, and we desire to call the attention of parents and others having books to purchase to the extensive stock of school books of every grade, from the primer to the classics, at the establishment of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. They have also on hand a full stock of slates, pencils, pens, ink, and in fact everything of that character required in schools, as well as a large stock of blank books, stationery, &c., which they are selling upon reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The fall term of this excellent institution will open this morning at nine o'clock. Those who intend to enter are earnestly requested to make application as soon as possible. We learn that the prospects for a full attendance are excellent. Boarders have already arrived from New Hampshire, Stock City, Kansas and intermediate points. Let the halls of the College be crowded.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Health yesterday visited the Thirteenth ward, and found that there was really a solid foundation for the complaints of citizens as to nuisances which exist there. The health officers promise to speedily abate cesspools. We hope they may be successful.

YESTERDAY a German brewer, who has an establishment on Hill alley, in the Thirteenth ward, was prosecuted by the Health officers for maintaining a nuisance, and fined $45 and costs. He was informed that if he was again brought up on a like charge, he would receive a heavier fine and be sent to the work house for sixty days.

THE good people of Enon Valley were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by an occurrence which took place at two A. M. A young gentleman from Ohio, who had been paying his addresses to a young lady at Enon, and finding that there was no foundation for the complaints of citizens as to nuisances which exist there. The health officers promise to speedily abate cesspools. We hope they may be successful.

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THE good people of Enon Valley were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by an occurrence which took place at two A. M. A young gentleman from Ohio, who had been paying his addresses to a young lady at Enon, and finding that there was no from her parents, persuaded the girl to elope, and at two o'clock yesterday morning she left her father's house by a back window, and in a buggy accompanied by her lover left for the west.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A new candidate for public favor, in the person of "Little Nell, the California Diamond," made her first appearance in this city at Mr. Beaumont's establishment last evening. The piece chosen for the event was "Katy Did," the scenes and incidents of which were strung together by Frank Maeder, of the New York *Mercury*. After carefully witnessing "Katy Did," we cannot help the conclusion that for originality, freshness, change of character and scenes, pathetic, sensational, emotional and particularly humorous, we have had no such play for some time as this. The dramatic epicure whom this drama will not satisfy must indeed be hard to please. The spectator is favored with English, Irish, German, negro and Yankee characters in such rapid succession that the auditor is left in a maze as to what nationality "Little Nell" will belong next. "Katy Did" is very well cast, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Metkit, Mrs. Meek and Mr. Hotto appearing to excellent advantage, while the rest of the company render the little humorary good support. The play of last evening will be repeated to-night, and will no doubt draw another large audience, such as witnessed "Katy Did" last evening. The stellar attraction partakes considerably of the style of Lotta, and in some of her characters is quite equal to Brougham's "dramatic cocktail."

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appeared as "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," in a drama of that name, which was produced in our city for the first time during Mr. Chanfrau's engagement last season. The play, which is highly sensational, was placed upon the stage in an excellent manner, the brush of Mr. Palmer and the handy work of the property man contributing in no small way to its success. The steamboat saloon, as well as the promenade deck scene, were quite pretty, and each gained a round of applause. Mr. Chanfrau performed the character of "Kit" in his usual excellent manner, and was heartily applauded throughout. Mr. Gothold's "Manuel," the "Judge" of Mr. Irving, and Mr. Dean's "Washington Stubbs," were very clever characterizations, and proved highly successful in the hands of the gentlemen to whom they were entrusted. Miss Graham, as "Alice," looked pretty and acted very well. Mr. Chanfrau performs the title role in an admirable manner, divesting the character of the many improbabilities with which fiction has associated the name of the Arkansas traveler. Indeed, the entire production is one that the success of "Kit" is such as to warrant the management in keeping it on the boards for several nights to come.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Manager Aims had a large audience present last evening at his cosy little resort, and all appeared highly pleased with the bill of fare presented. An excellent bill is announced for this evening, introducing the highly talented company in new specialities. For an evening of genuine fun, the Varieties is the place. The Majilons, Ventiroli, and all the others appear.

DIED.

IHMSEN—On Monday, September 4th, at 8½ o'clock A.M., Mrs. ELEANORE, relict of the late Christian Ihmsen.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1,721 Carson street, East Birmingham, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Services at St. John's Church, Birmingham. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REED—On Monday morning, September 4th, at 1 o'clock, JOHN REED, aged eighty-six years, eight months and four days.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs Caroline Brenneman, No. 121 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 5th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KERR—September 4th, at noon, at the residence of her mother, No. 266 Penn avenue, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Andrew I. Kerr, Esq., deceased.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
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Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
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AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELSLER.....Solo Lessee and Manager.
Last Five Nights of the Celebrated Delineator of Specialties,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
MONDAY EVENING, September 4th, 1871, will be presented with New Scenery, Appointments, and Mechanical Effects, the powerful play of
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Kit Redding.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Alice Redding.....Miss Nellie Johnson.
&c., &c., &c.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. CHANFRAU.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager
Engagement of the Brilliant Protean Actress, Dan Rice's Second Wife,
LITTLE NELL,
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND.
THIS EVENING will be presented the original drama of
KATY DID,
Showing What She Did and How She Did It.
Katy.....Little Nell.
Assuming Five Different Characters, with Banjo Solos, Songs, Dances, Sketches, Character Dances, &c.
Little Nell Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
Monday Evening, Ruth Hall, the popular Irish Comedienne and Vocalist, Mr. JOHN COLLINS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
3 ADDITIONAL NEW ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT; Miss Eva Costello, Empress of the Air Artist, Fred. Costello, Gymnastic Wonder; Mlle. Ventura's Star Dancer; the Mahiltons, Charles, Frank and Marie; Lang, Benton and Herd, and 50 Other Attractions. Saturday Matinee.

HO! FOR THE RACES!
ALLIANCE, OHIO,
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th September.
$3,000 Premiums Offered.
FOR PARTICULARS SEND TO
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR
ARLINGTON HOTEL.

SCENERY
PLAISTED & HOYT,
SCENIC ARTISTS.
Late of New York and Philadelphia Theaters, are prepared to furnish Public Halls, Theaters and all Exhibition Rooms with appropriate Scenery, Proscenium Mask and Drop Curtain, at reasonable terms.
N. B. Full directions for fitting up Stage, accompanied with Diagrams, furnished free. Also, Scenery with Light and Portable Stage, suitable for Parlor Theatricals and Private Entertainments, to rent by the night or week. Correspondence invited. Address
PLAISTED & HOYT, Scenic Artists,
69 Fifth avenue, or Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

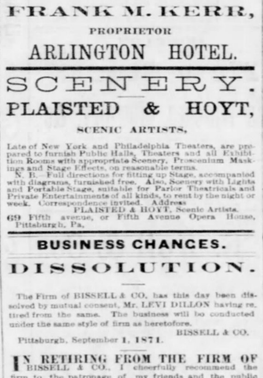
DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of BISSELL & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LEVI DILLON having retired from the same. The business will be conducted under the same style of firm as heretofore.
BISSELL & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1871.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF BISSELL & CO. I cheerfully recommend the firm to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
LEVI DILLON.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS
PROPOSALS are invited by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the Erection on the Ground fronting the U. S. Marine Hospital, near Pittsburgh, of a Mechanics' Boarding House to hold Twenty Engines, Machine Shop sixty by one hundred and twenty-five (60x125) feet, Blacksmith Shop, thirty by thirty-five (30x35) feet Stationary Engine House, twenty-five by twenty-five (25x25) feet. Also, a Wing to Machine Shop, at Wellsville, Ohio, eighty by one hundred and forty (80x140) feet. Proposals to include the Stonework, Brick, Wood, Iron, Slate, Painting and complete Plans and Specifications will be ready for examination on and after TUESDAY, September 5th, at the Freight Office of said Company, on Penn street, Pittsburgh, and Proposals will be received up to TUESDAY, September 12th, the work to be commenced immediately.
C. & P. R. R. CO.,
By J. LINTON, Engineer.
WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are
30,000 per Day.
And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the
Very Lowest Possible Prices.
All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.



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MERCHANDISE BROKER,
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SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

WILLIAM F. ROBB,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, for nearly all the States.
Office No. 149 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions and the Acknowledgement of Deeds.

TO ARRIVE—
2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
242 LIBERTY STREET.

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STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
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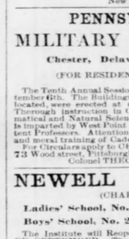

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DYSENTRY AND FLUX.
For Liver and Kidneys it has no equal.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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D. C. BRADY & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. STINE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of JOHN KUEBLER, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, duly probated, to
E. G. KREHAN,
1,113 Carson street, Birmingham.
ths

EDUCATIONAL.

East Liberty Institute.
The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th. For Circulars apply to
E. J. HAHN, Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
The Fall Term will commence THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1871.
For Catalogues, please address
ths J. JEWETT PARKS.

Kenwood Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
Seventeenth Year Begins September 12.
This Institution presents the best advantages to parents seeking a Home School for their sons. Instruction thorough. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. It has an excellent Library with new Apparatus.
For Catalogue address
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
ths PRINCIPAL.

Pennsylvania Female College.
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC AND MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Trustees have succeeded in securing for the coming year the most competent Instructors in Music and Modern Languages, viz.:
Prof. HERMANN WEIL, late of Hamburg, Europe, and for the last year Professor in Dr. Reder's Seminary, Pinkneyville, New York, as Professor in charge of the Music Department.
Miss NICHOLSON, late of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, Teacher of Vocal Music and Assistant in Instrumental. While a Lady Teacher of French and German is now on her way from Paris, France. All are expected to be present at the opening of next Term. ths

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.
The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.
The School will be open (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) and taken up exclusively with Recitations, Reviews and Examinations.
Classical, German, French and Italian daily.
The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
7ths PRINCIPAL.

LITIZ ACADEMY.
A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
Situated on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the Moravian Village of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. For Circulars apply to the Principals.
T. D. RICKERT,
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Mount Pleasant Military Academy,
A Select School for Boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
The course of instruction embraces the following Departments: Classical Modern Languages, Elementary Mathematical, Commercial, English Studies and Natural Science.
Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding Horses, boats and bowling alley for recreation, &c. Particular attention paid to English Studies and the preparation of pupils for business pursuits.
Will Reopen WEDNESDAY, September 20.
Endeavor to be made to the following Pittsburgh patrons: James M. Cooper, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Col. J. McD. Cresson, J. McM. King, Esq.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, New York.

Steubenville, O., Female Seminary.
This old and well known School on the banks of the Ohio, offers superior advantages in both the solid and ornamental branches. Terms for board and tuition are less than in other schools of similar grade, only about $5 a week. One hundred and fifty pupils may be taught (about 10 weeks) begins SEPTEMBER 13. Send for Catalogue to
REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., Superintendent, or
Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
Corner of Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
School will be resumed on MONDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.
EVENING CLASS OCTOBER 2D.
Terms may be learned at the office.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Excellent Buildings, comfortably furnished and Carpeted throughout. Central and quiet location.
TWENTY-TWO TEACHERS. Well selected Course of Study. Instruction thorough. Special Departments of Painting, Music, Elocution and Use of the Ornamental Branches. Native Teachers for French and German. Total charges in the Boarding Department, $210 per year. Tuition from $13 to $75 per year.
Fall Term COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5. Send to President PERSHING, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
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Rev.